NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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THE WEEKLY DESIGNATION OF SO to any part of the Continues, I be stocked neares. WHE PANILY HERALD, overy Wednesday, at four cents per TO THE PART CORRESPONDENCE, containing important VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important ones, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used will be like and, poid for. BOTOM FORMER CORRESPONDENTS ARE PAULABLE MEGULARY EMPLOYED. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do no

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THRATRE. Groadway-Lecture By Lots HIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-THE SCHOOLMASTER

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-THE STRANGER-GUE BURTOR'S THRATER Broadway, opposite Bond street

WALLACK'S THRATER SOMEWAY-DESERT DESERTED OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

LAURA REENE'S THRATER Broadway-LEAP YEAR BARNUM'S AMERICAN SUSEUM, Broadway-After

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 563 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN

MECHANICS HALL, 473 Broadway - BRYANT'S MIN 444 BROADWAY -MATT. PREL'S CAMPBELL MINOTRELA

New York, Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe The Cunard mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, will leave this port this afternoon for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at a quarter

to one o'clock this afternoon. The European edition of the HERALD, printed in French and English, will be published at ten o'clock in the moraing. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

as and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places

LORDOR... Samson, Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill.
Am. European Express Co., 51 King William s
LYERTOOL. Am. European Express Co., 9 Chapel street.
R. Stnart, 10 Exchange street, East.
PARB... Am. European Express Co., 8 Place de la BoursHAVES... Am. European Express Co., 21 Rue Cornelle.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour o

The feeling of Congress with reference to the recent outrages of the British in the Gulf found yent yesterday-in the Senate during a discussion of the Government Loan bill, and in the House in the debate on the Fortification Appropriation bill. Senator Toombs delivered a bold and uncompromising speech in defence of the national honor and the rights of our citizens, while Senator Crittenden's remarks, though marked by his characteristic moderation, were scarcely less decided in expression Mr. Dowdell, of the House, trusted that the adminis tration had not only issued orders for the protection of our commerce, but also for the arrest of every foreign captain who had boarded our vessels, tha they might be brought into port and tried for piracy. Broadsides first and explana tions afterwards was his motto. The Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting yesterday, when the proposition to empower the President to employ extraordinary measures to redress aggressions was considered. It is believed that the bill introduced in the Senate on Monday by Mr. Douglas will pass with but little opposition.

The Portification bill appropriates \$350,000 for harbor defences. It is a ridiculously small sum for the purpose, in view of pending emergencies. So thought Mr. Whitely, of Delaware, who proposed a

The House yesterday settled the Ohio contested election case, by ousting Mr. Campbell and admitting Mr. Vallandigham. The Senate's amendments to the bill providing for the expenses of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of the government were acted on.

The Committee on Post Offices of the House of Representatives have determined to report a bill providing for ocean mail routes. Four lines are provided for, namely, the Collins line to Southamp ton, instead of Liverpool; a line from New York to Havre: a line to Gluckstadt, via Plymouth and Rotterdam; and a line from New Orleans, via Havana, Bermuda, Faval and Santander, Spain. The expense of these lines is limited to \$700,000 per annum an amount cowered by the estimated receints from the European mails.

We have news from Vera Cruz to the 21st ins The city had been blockaded for three days by the war steamer Guerrero, but her fuel giving out was compelled to leave to obtain a supply. On the other hand, communication had been opened be tween the city and the interior. It is reported that nalists were somewhat clated by the improved aspect of affairs.

We publish in another column, copied from a St Louis paper, an announcement of the arrival of Col. Kane, about whom so much has been said lately in connection with Utah affairs, at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 16th inst. A similar statement, received by telegraph, appeared a few days since. It is evi dently an error, as all the latest accounts from Camp Scott concur in reporting the Colonel en route for Salt Lake City, in company with Governor Comming and the Mormon escort, early in April; and it is improbable that he could have separated from the party and returned to the headquarters of the army without mention being made of it in letters from the

A serious riot occurred in Philadelphia on Monday evening. It appears that during the return of the Lafayette German rifles from a celebration at Lemon Hill, a police officer was struck by a soldier with his sword. The police attempted to arrest the offender, but were resisted by the soldiers. The mob sided with the police, and several shots were fired on both eides, and Frank Wendell and Charles Brenner, pri-

ates, were wounded, it is supposed fatally. Ex-Mayor Wood was examined de bene case you terday, in the actions at the sait of the Metropolitan policemen for awault and battery during the excite ment respecting the Street Commissioner controver sy. In the event of Mr. Wood being absent at the trial of these causes, his testimony will be used, subject to all legal objections.

The sixty-eighth anniversary of the New York Baptist Association, with the East Brooklyn Baptist church, was held at the last named place of worship vesterday afternoon. A preliminary sermon was preached by the Rev. H. R. Knapp, of Greenport, L. The usual ballot for officers took place. The standing committees were appointed, and the Sab bath school affairs discussed, after which the meet

ing adjourned to the same hour this day. The annual exhibition of the Roman Catholic Asylum for Girls was held yesterday afternoon, at St. Catharine's Convent, Prince street. We give elsewhere an account of the exercises, which were

celebration of the fifty-second anniversary of the New York Orphan Asylum took place yesterday, in the building of the institution at Blo dale. A large number of visiters were present to

and to witness the interesting spectacle of 176 orphans going through a number of instructive and entertaining exercises.

The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday and ransacted considerable routine business. It was resolved to put a new gutta parcha pipe across the bed of the East river to convey Croton water to Blackwell's Island. It is also in contemplation to build gas works at Bellevue Hospital to supply that institution. The coal contract was awarded to Thos. O'Neil, at the rate of \$3 75 per ton. The con tract for carpenter's work on the new Island Hospi tal was awarded to John S. Meyers for \$45,750, be ing the lowest bid. Pure milk is to be furnished the institutions at 44 cents per quart.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yes

terday, a communication was received from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, asking that the force be increased to fourteen hundred men. At present there are about 1.058 men in the force. The subject was referred to the appropriate committee. Another meeting of the Excise Commissioner

was held yesterday, when the first application for a license was received. The application was refused, however, and after the Board had been egaged for some time in debating whether or not they should grant any licenses this year, they adjourned till to morrow.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,200 bales, on the basis of about 12%c. a 12%c. for middling uplands. The sales for the two days of this week have embraced about 4,200 bales, chiefly in transitu. Plour was more active, and closed with some more buoyatoy for common grades, while other grades were unch and prices for all sorts closed about the same. When t) be the largest of the season. The sales footed up about 120,000 bushels, chiefly Western grown, and mostly effected after twelve o'clock, at prices given i another column. Corn was in moderate supply while sales were fair, including white at 72c. a 73c., and Western yellow, to arrive soon, at 75c Southern good yellow was held at 78c, with little or none offering. Pork was cheaper, with sales of mess at \$17 62, and prime at \$14 24 a \$14 37. Sugars were steady, white sales were confined to about 450 hhds. Cuba, with small lots of Porto another place. Coffee was quiet. Freights were quite steady, with more offering, and with free engagements of grain for Liverpool and Glasgow at 9d. a 9 1/2d., in bulk and bags. A whole vessel was taken up to load for the latter port on private terms.

Report of the Tariff Investigating Committer-The Dirty Machinery of the Wasnington Lobby Laid Bare,

The special committee of Congress appointed to inquire into the transactions of the lobby in connection with the tariff bill of 1857, have been industriously employed for many weeks in bunting up and examining witnesses, and from the facts in the case we must admit that these labors of the committee have resulted in some very interesting and useful disclosures.

According to the testimony of Mr. W. W. Stone, a member in 1857 of the Massachusetts manufacturing firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co., a Mr. J. N. Reynolds, of this city, received of the company some \$1,500 for his services—in a fair and legitimate way," of course-for his personal labors and influence in behalf of this tariff law of '57. Mr. Reynolds in 1856 was an inveterate Fillmore Know Nothing. Mr. Stone also paid to Mr. A. R. Corbin (democrat). Clerk of House Committee on Claims, a thousand dollars in consideration of "obligations." &c. "A young gentleman of New York who wrote upon the subject" was given a douceur of \$300. He "wrote for the papers and conversed with people upon the subject." "He is a quiet. unobtrusive young man, of the name of Bliss." and received a quiet, unobtrusive fee. Then at the request of Mr. Stetson, Mr. Stone paid \$250 to a gentleman who was lecturing among the mechanics, and to Mr. Hotchkiss, of Penn Van. \$100 "for distributing documents among the farmers."

But the gentleman who got the largest share of these lobby expenditures of Mr. Stone, amounting to \$8,000, was another Mr. Stone, and of another family-a Mr. D. M. Stone, of New York, commercial editor of the Journal of Commerce-a free trade puritanical democrat. e Wall street order of Puritans. Sly does these Wall street Puritans, but as keen as a Jew after "der monish," free trade or protection.

Mr. W. W. Stone further testifies that the ash accounts in Boston, of this manufacturing firm, show, on account of moneys spent to influence legislation in behalf of the tariff bill of 57, a deficiency of \$80,000. From the information before us, the looseness and reckleseness of this firm in regard to this enormous lobby fund. passes all comprehension under the rules of common sense. With regard to Matteson. Orsamus Benajah,) Mr. Stone was brought plump to the point. Matteson dece not mince the matter nor beat about the bush, but comes straight up to the mark. Mr. Stone says that in conversation with Mr. Matteson that gentleman remarked that "there were twenty-five votes in the House that could be influenced through their friends;" and when asked what he wanted the firm to do with the money indicated by Matteson. (\$25,000,) Mr. Matteson replied, " Put it in the hands of Mr. Greeley." In other words, the money was to be put into Greeley's hands for the benefit of Matteson, as was the case with that thousand dollar draft of the Des Moines Improvement Company. Poor Greeley :-- what a catspaw they make of him!

Next, the Chevaller Webb-the right royal and spotless Chevalier Webb-figures upon the carpet as large as life. Listen. Mr. Stone teatifies:-"I do not remember receiving any letter from a New York editor, but one, and that was from Gen. Webb. He wrote me that he was decidedly in favor of repealing the duty on raw materials; that he was coming to Washington to spend the winter, and intended to take a house; and that, if I was disposed to bear the additional expense he would be under that he would take pains to invite members of Congress to see him, and explain to then the reasons and arguments for adopting the measure." There's a Jeremy Diddler for you en dishabille! There's a fusey jackdaw robbed of his peacock's fea-What a flood of light is here thrown upon the whole brood of the Peter Funks of the lobby, and their impudent devices for fleecing greenhorns possessed of more money than brains! Unfortunately, however, for the Chevalier Webb, the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

had no funds to dispose of in that way." Cannot the Chevalier Webb give us a copy of that begging letter, and tell us failing in this tariff experiment how he contrived to make that house pay expenses? "He was in favor of repealing the duty on raw materials." Generous Chevalier Webb! "He was coming to Washington to spend the winter." Magnanimous Chevalier Webb! "He intended to take a house." Hige and mighty Chevalier Webb! If the company would pay for the rent. the oysters, canvass backs champagne and segars, he would invite the members of Congress to his house, dine them and wine them, and convince them of the wisdom of repealing the duties on those raw materials. Oh, the modest, self-sacrificing and incorruptible Chevalier Webb! It is a great pity; but ever since that \$52,000 United States Bank operation, the Chevalier Webb has been entirely too big for

his breeches. "He intended to take a house." and to hold his nightly feastings and carousals on a grand scale, if Lawrence, Stone & Co. would only consent to foot the bills. But "they had no money to dispose of in that way." Oh, the unfortunate Chevalier Webbi

Next Mr. N. P. Banks comes in for a note of 3700, of the nature of which Mr. Stone could give no precise information; but the Hon, Timothy Davis is down for an admitted tariff item of \$106, remaining unsettled on the books.

Next, passing over the curious information given the committee by Wolcott and Corbin, for the present, and, dise, the refreshing innocence and simplicity of Hon. Massa Greeley, and the labored explanations of Matteson, we come to Hon. George Ashmun, an ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts, who confesses the corn to the extent of a little tariff lobby fee of \$4,000. Then comes the poor unfortunate Chevaller Webb, who, with tears in his eyes, protests that he never got a dollar of all this lobby money, badly as he wanted a sop. We close up our present exhibit with Thurlow Weed. He conesses to the \$5,000 from Ezra Lincoln, but says that no part of the money was corruptly used in promoting the passage of the tariff bill of '57. Of course not. It is the business of Thurlow, as with Wolcott, to take in, not to pay out money. Thurlew's services were argument and statistics. He has been engaged upon them for upwards of thirty years, and by hook or by crook knows how to make the lobby pay for the invaluable knowledge thus acquired. What a precious company of lobby fowls have thus been caught in the same trap! How dainty the disclosures they make, and yet how suggestive of the whole machinery of these thimble riggers and confidence men at Washington! We await the full report from Congress.

SHAMER AMESEMENTS THE OPER With the June singing birds we are to have a month of opera at the Academy of Music. The affair. as we understand it, amounts to a sort of commonwealth among the principal singers: the prima donna, Gazzaniga; the tenor, Brignoli; the baritones, Amodio and Gassier, all fine artists and popular with the public. They elect the indomitable Maretzek to direct artistically, and Mr. Paine to preside fimancially. The artists pay the expenses, and if any profit remains it is shared pro rata. Probably they will receive as much as their old salaries; at any rate, they can hardly lose anything.

For the public the opening of the Academy in the month of June is refreshing. In June, everybody is in town. In June, the hotels are crowded with Southern and Western people, buying, selling, pleasuring, or resting after a long journey, preparatory to a European tour or a trip to the fashionable watering places. The wealthier Californians, likewise, arrive about this time to spend the summer with us. There are no balls or parties of any consequence. The theatres seem to be given up to fights among the actors, and there is really no refined and intellectual public amusement within doors. At the best, our city is deficient in amusements, but in the summer it is particularly dull. The wealthy will solace themselves with the beautiful drives in the environs, or enjoy a day's amusement in the bay on the day of the regatta of the Yacht Club. These for the day, and the Opera for the night: then we shall make out very well.

Notwithstanding the revulsion, the pleasure traffic of the summer promises to be as lively as usual. The number of tourists to Europe does not seem to have diminished; and although the cold and wet weather has deterred summer travellers from coming to the metropolis as early as usual ret the hotel registers present every day increased lists of arrivals from all rts of the country. During the next fortnight the tide will fairly set in, and the hotel keepers, from present appearances, are justified in their hopes for a lively summer business. Washington is already deserted by the fashionables, and Congress being paid by the day, and not by the job, promises to get up on the 7th of June. Then we shall have all the members here to spend a week's holiday and see the elephant. We will warn them against the mock auctions gift enterprises and other city swindles, and take them to the Opera, having first cleaned and brushed them up, so they may make a respectable appearance. We cannot have our Academy of Music turned Into a pigsty, like the hall of the House of Representatives.

Altogether we shall have a pleasant time of t this summer. Some of the particularly fashionable watering places may come short of the receipts of previous years, but there will be as much money spent in the metropolis as ever; and we trust that the Opera, which is the most agreeable, soothing, refined, artistic and intellectual of all public amusements, will receive its full share of support. Between residents who have nowhere to go and strangers who have nothing to do, the Academy ought to be full every night during the season, which is to continue till the 1st of July. The ladies will please to get out their most bewitching summer toilettes immediately.

WHEN YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT TO PLAY, PLAY TRUMPS.—This excellent old rule of Hoyle has recently been followed to the letter by Senator Douglas. He never has been great at orginating anything, but he has all the activity of a terrier upon seizing upon other people's ideas and acting upon them, whether good or bad, if he thinks they will be popular. His original Kansas Nebraska bill had no mention of slavery. but a Senator proposed an amendment looking to a repeal of the Missouri compromise, and he immediately brought in a new bill embodying the whole idea. A short time ago be thought anti-Lecompton was a good card to play, and he played it, but it did not take the trick. He is now puzzled, and has fallen back on the good old rule of Hoyle, "When you don't know what to play, play trumps." The bill which he introduced in the Senate on Monday, to anthorize the President to restrain and redress outrages upon the flag and citizens of the United States by promptly employing such force as he may deem necessary to prevent the perpetration of such outrages, and to obtain just redress and satisfaction for the same when perpetrated, is a trump card of the highest character. It is the delay consequent upon the necessity of getting Congress to authorize action in every case of outrage that has prevented our extending proper protection over our citizens abroad. By the time Congress could be got to move in the matter, the circumstances of the case were forgotten, and some new subject of interest is generally pressing upon the government. We hope Congress will pass this bill at once, even though it has been led by Douglas for the purpose of drawing out trumps.

THE RIGHT OF VISIT AND THE RIGHT OF SPARCH.-In order to make out a justification for the outrages daily committed on our commerce, the New York organ of the British Legation is reviving the exploded arguments of past diplomatic discussions to establish a distinction between the right of search and the right of visit. It is assumed that in denying and protesting against the one we have either directly or indirectly acknowledged the other. We should not have noticed the nonsense uttered by this journal but for the probability that its arguments emanate from an official source, and are probably those that will be relied upon in the answer of the British government to our claims for redress.

Now, nothing can be more clear or emphatic than the repudiation always offered by our government to this attempted distinction between the rights of visitation and search. In 1823 John Quincy Adams, in his reply to Mr Canning in reference to this same question stated that "there was in the ordinary way no right whatever existing to take search, or even to board merchant vessels." In Mr. Webster's despatch to Mr. Everett in March, 1843, this doctrine was more fully and clearly enunciated. He states that "while the government of the United States has not con ceded a mutual right of visit or search, as has been done by the parties to the quintaple treaty of December, 1841, it does not admit that by the law and practice of nations there is any such thing as a right to visit, distinguished by well known rules and definitions, from the right to search." And lastly, General Cass, in his letter to Lord Napier, repeats in still more positive terms that "the United States deny the right of the cruisers of any other Power what. ever, for any purpose whatever, to enter their vessels by force in time of peace.'

Now, nothing can be more unfair than to assume that there is anything peculiar in the position adopted by our statesmen on this question. It is strictly in accordance with the principles of international law, and may be said to be based upon the opinions of the most eminent British jurists. So far back as 1817 Lord Stowell, in a decision rendered in the British Court of Admiralty, went to the utmost lengths that our government has ever advanced in connection with it. Upon that occasion this great lawyer declared that "no nation could exercise the right of visitation and search upon commerce and unappropriated parts of the ocean, except upon the belligerent claim. The right of visitation and search did not exist in time of peace. If it belonged to one nation it belonged to all, and would lead to gigantic mischief and universal war." It is only within the last few months that one of the most learned of living English lawyers gave expression to sentiments almost as strong in reference to the Cagliari case.

It is, therefore, useless for English statesmen or English journalists to attempt to justify these outrages by the refinements of diplomatic or legal subtlety. The question has been stripped of all its false coloring, and must now be met on the broad grounds to which the bold acts of the British naval officers have reduced it.

These acts can only be explained by the determination of their government to enforce what is called a general police of the seas. Under this system it counts upon being able to advance the interests of its own commerce and to harass and impede those of other countries. It has already destroyed the legitimate trade of Spain off the coast of Africa, and now seeks to obstruct and limit that of the United States through the same instrumentality. Against all such pretensions it is the duty of our government to protest, and if necessary, even to make war. Sincere in its desire to put down the slave trade, it has always advocated the most direct means of doing it; but at the same time it must not allow another Power und equivocal pretences to enforce a system whose only effect must be to hamper our trade and de stroy our commercial independence. We shall have to organize and put into action our own maritime police, and one of its first proceedings will, we hope, be to selze and carry into our ports the Britsh gunboats which commit such daring and unjustifiable aggressions upon our merchantmen.

THE TAXPAYERS' MUNICIPAL MOVEMENT. The movement of the taxpayers for the election of city officers and a thorough reform in our municipal affairs, begins to attract attention in every circle in the city. The most significant sign yet is the fright which afflicts the coteries of rescally politicians. The rotten coteries of the black republicans and the Tammany party are thoroughly scared at the idea of reform by a combination of the taxpayers, and the reduc tion of taxes from nine millions to four or five millions a year. Two of the organs of these rotten coteries the Tribune and the News -were both out yesterday in a perfect fright at the independent movement of the taxpayers. This is good sign and a good symptom of the coming municipal revolution so much needed here. To cover its profligacy, the Tribune has the positive folly to raise up the ghost of Fernando Wood, in order to frighten the taxpayers from attempting a municipal reform. They need not trouble themselves about that gentleman again in any political matters; he was laid on the shelf at the last election, never to be resuscitated in any form or shape in this city. He never possessed the comprehensive qualities to acquire popularity and retain it for any length of time. Let him rest in peace! Neither he nor any of the men who surrounded him as confidants will reach power again. Old Flagg, who, the Tribune says, is so unpopular with the thievesthough we think that his confidential relations with Chemang Smith prove the exact contrary-will soon follow, and be laid on th same shelf, and covered with the same dust as Fernando Wood, Charles Devlin, Selah and others of the political worthies of the last ten

Not only will these parties be laid on the shelf, but if the taxpayers-forty or fifty thousand strong, who own all the property in the city-do their duty, they will lay up snugly on the same shelf the two factions of the democratic party at Tammany, and the two factions of the black republicans who are struggling with the Know Nothings for another combination. They will be all set aside together, like dogs who have had their day, should this fair, honest, open combination of the taxpayers be successful.

This is the first measure of a good and radical reform. The republicans, the Know Nothings, and the two factions of the democracy, may be united or disunited: they may plot together secretly, or fight openly; it is of no consequence whatever; they are all destined to defeat and destruction if the taxpayers-whose names and residences are before us, and who possess pro-

perty to the amount of five hundred millionsif they only unite and come up to the mark in their attempt to effect a radical municipal reform in this much abused and much plundered city of New York.

THEATRICAL MORAIS AND CARDS .- Mr. Charles Mathews has sent to us a final letter on the subject of the difficulties between himself and Mr. A. H. Davenport. We print the letter in another column. This imbroglio has now reached the most formidable dimensions, and will afford a fine subject for the opponents of the theatre. If the actors make any more noise we shall have to ask the police to shut them up, as they have the newsboys.

THE LATEST NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE FIRST BLAST OF WAR IN CONGRESS.

Debates on the Fifteen Million and Fortification Bills.

Patriotic Speeches of Senators Toombs and Crittenden and Mr. Dowdell.

Important Action of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, &c.,

Our Special Washington Despatch. THE WAR PRELING IN CONGRESS—BOLD SPRECH OF SENATOR TOOMS—VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN APPAIRS ON THE QUESTION OF REDRESSING OUTRAGES-PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE NAVY-OUTRAGES—FROPOSED INCREASE OF THE NAVY—
INCREASE OF PAY, OP NAVAL OPPICERS—THE REVEY
YORK APPOINT MENTS—CHARGES AGAINST COLLECTOR SCHELL—OCRAN MAIL STEAMSHIP ROUTES—A
SCHOOL FOR ABTILLERY PRACTICE—ARMY MOVEMENTS—THE FORT SNELLING CASE, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1858 The debate which sprang up inci ientally in the Senate o day, while the Fifteen Million Loan bill was up, on the outrages of the British cruisers, was entirely in accordance with the spirit of the articles in the HERALD. Mr. Toombe speech was bold and able—the ablest, as a distinguishe opposition Senator said, that had been delivered for many years. The Senate is fully aroused, and will sustain the

Mr. Douglas' bill, proposing to give more power to the President if necessary, meets with favor, and will pass the Senate, though perhaps with modifications.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had a long meeting this morning. They had under cons various propositions submitted to them of giving the Presi dent more power to redress outrages committed upor American vessels by foreign cruisers. The committee are decided and unanimous in their views, and will repor in favor of giving the President full power in the

There has been no Executive session for nearly a week

consequently the New York appointments still hang fire. Various charges have recently been filed in the Senate cainst Collector Schell by a person holding a lucrative position in New York. The charges are believed to be groundless. He will probably be confirmed to morrow. Mr. Bocock, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, will report to-morrow a bill increasing the pay of naval officers. It provides that all grades of commissioned officers, except lieutenanus, be increased twenty-five per cent on their present pay. Lieutenants it allows two per cent for provise that the pay of captains shall not exceed five thousand dollars, and the pay of lieutenants in no case

shall exceed twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars.

He will also report a bill for building ten steam sloops, of draft not te exceed tweive feet, and one for the China Seas of eight feet draft. Mr. Cochrane will move to in

crease the number to twenty.

The House Committee on Post Offices have decided to eport a bill for the ocean mail service. It will embrace he following schedule :--

1. Collins line to be authorized to run to Southamptor

instead of Liverpool.

2. The Havre line to be contracted with for ten years, at

wo dollars per mile.

3. A line to Gluckstadt, via Plymouthfaud Rotterdam or ten years, at two dollars per mile.

4. A line from New Orleans, via Havana, Bermudi Fayal, and Sentender (Spain,) for ten years, at two dol

lars per mile. The expense of these lines is not to exceed seven hunagree with the amount reported by the Committee Ways and Means, on the 10th of May, for this service the fiscal year. The estimated receipts of postages by European mails for the year is just this amount. All letters by private ships are to be charged the same as by mail ships, and no letters are to be sent out of the United

tates but through the Post Office. The Secretary of War, on the recon Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has ordered the estab lishment of a school for artillery practice at Port Monroe. The discipline and instruction, as laid down in

the order, is to be very thorough.

Fort Snelling is to be evacuated immediately, and of Second Artillery there G is to go to Fort

Macinac, and L to Fort Ripley.

Of the companies of the First artillery in Florida, G is to go to Barrancas barracks, S to Key West, and Fand H to Fort Moultrie. Companies A and D join the artillers

school at Fort Monroe. The Fort Snelling case, which is the order of bus to morrow, will probably be deferred. It is the intention of the House to take up the appropriation bills imme nately, and dispose of them before any other business.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESCRIPTION

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868. The Secretary of War has issued orders for the estab-shment of a school at Fort Monroe for theoretical and practical instruction in artillery. The regulations for its practical instruction is a subject on the recommendation of the General in Chief of the army. The school for the present is to be composed of the officers and companies of the garrison of Fort Monroe. Hereafter, when the state of the service permits it, the number of companies will be in-creased to eight, selected from the four regiments of two years, at the expiration of which time one company of each regiment shall be relieved by another of the same. Artil ery graduates of the Mititary Academy are o serve one year at the school before joining their com

morning. The Odd Fellows' anniversary is being cele-brated, however, and their procession passed along the

PHIRTY-PIPTH CONGRESS.

Mr. SEWARD, of N. Y., called up the Chicago Barbor Im

Mr. Tooms held that the bill was unconstitutional Mesers. Davis, Collamns and Benjamin argued that the overnment had the power to make improvements for the of inter-State commerce.

The bill creating two additional districts in Washington The joint resolution authorizing the President to seti

ublic property in Philadelphia was also passed. At one o'clock the fifteen million loan bill came up, r. Sixmons, (opp.) of R. I., having the floor, with hi

amendment proposing a home valuation of imports, which he argued would diminish the customs frauds, and largely acrease the revenue. Mr. HUNTER, (adm.) of Va., took exception to his re

Mr. Hunraw, (adim.) of Va., took exception to his remarks, and said that they could not introduce such an amendment into the loan bill.

Mr. Toomse, (adm.) of Ga., sustained Mr. Hunter's point of order, but agreed with Mr. Simmons in favor of a home valuation. In the course of his romarks Mr. Toombe said he had been ready at any time these ter years for a war with England, and if we got up a war now that he wanted to be "counted in." The government should have musk the British ships, or, seizing them, brought their officers here and hanged them. While tile British gunbosts are committing outrages in the Gulf—which sea is ours, and ought to be a more clausem—the finest ship in the American navy is—where? Towing a telegraph line between two British possessions. Mr. Toombe also spoke strongly for limiting the expenses of the government, except in war, to fifty millions of dollars.

Considerable discussion followed on the point of order,

Mr. Hunter defending it, and Moneys. Soward and others' disagreeing to it.
Mr. Curranous, (opp.) of Ky., saw nothing to prevent desgreets is is.

Mr. CRITIMDEM, (opp.) of Ky., saw mething to prevent the Senate sitering the method of collecting the tar & Mr. Simmons' namestiment, he said, west ne further tans the made of collections, and hence was not obnoxious the mode of collections, and hence was not obnoxious the mode of collections and hence was not obnoxious the objection made by the Senater freen Virginia. Hence valuation was the only safe case. Some of the calculations by which it was attempted to support this bill were inlinations, being of such stuff as dreams are made of. She report so the Sritish insulit were true, and were not amply disclaimed by England, we ought, he said, to be ready for war and carry it out to the utmost henceable limits. He believed that England would give an ample apolety for those effective aggressions of her cruisees. He (Mr. Crittenden) was not belitgerent cither in pelloy or feeling; but war was not the worst of eville—sitient authinisates to wrong, or puling about it for a while and then authoring it to pass, was met the course for a great people, and was were than war. Poglish cannon cannot be permitted to stop each. it for a while and then suffering it was not the course for a great people, and was war. English cannon cannot be permitted ables. He would not dispute with England at stract right of search, let her found her oil prerogative or suppead right she may; but she makes an aggression on our national rights I will, each let. Crittendon, fight her upon the permitted.

war for the argument.
Mr. Davis, (adm.) of Miss., made a reply to Mr. Ortton-den, saying that economy must proceed from the lizeou-Mr. Bull. (opp.) of Toun , obtained the floor for to-a row, and at 6 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1858.

THE RE ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS. Mr. GRow, (opp.) of Pa., asked but did not obtain comsent to offer a resolution that when Congress adjourn, on the 7th of June, it be until the 4th of November.

Business relating to the District of Columbia was then

the municipal elections in Washington; organizing a paid Fire Department in Washington and Georgetown; and ap-

A RAILHOAD IN WASHING The House passed the bill giving to a private company the privilege for twenty years of a passenger railread in Pennsylvania arenue, in the city of Washington.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, on in Mich of Mr. J. Glanor Jores, (adm.) of
Pa., acted on the Senate's amendments to the Executive,
Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

The FORTIFICATION BILL.

Then came up.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones said it proposed an appropriation of
three hundred and fifty thousand deliars, to be expended
at the discretion of the Secretary of War for the preservation and keeping in repair the fortifications for next year.

Mr. Quirman, (adm.) of Miss., was unwilling that mensy should be appropriated without the specific items being given, for the whole sum might be expended on a single

should be appropriated without the specific items being given, for the whole sum might be expended on a single work.

Mr. Jones read a private memorandum showing the amounts to be expended on the several fortifications.

Mr. Whiteley, (adm.) of Del., offered a substitute in accordance with the estimates of the War Department, appropriating nearly two millions, and argues the necessity of completing the fortifications, considering the condition of our foreign relations, so that if war come we may defend ourselves against the enemy.

Mr. Downell, (adm.) of Ala., said it would be weren than felly to appropriate only the sum named in the bill. It was important to complete Forts Taylor and Jeffersen, which are in a pesilion to control the Gulf of Mexico. He hoped war would never come, but if we wish to preserve peace we must be in a ccudition of defence. He trusted that the administratian had not only sent orders to the Gulf to protect our commerce, but for the arrest of every foreign captain who has bearded our vessels, that they might be brought into port and tried for piracy. Broadeldes first and explanations afterwards was his motte.

Mr. LETCHER, (adm.) of Va., of the Committee of Ways and Means, said whether they for duced to reduce the setimate of the depurtment they were equally unfortunate. It struck him as singular that the gentleman from Alabama spoke of "broadsides first and explanations afterwards," when those forts were completed or not our people would defend and protect their rights. If the danger was so imminent as represented, they could not be finished in time for efficient service. We should husband our tunds so that if war come we may resort to the best available means of defence.

No definite action was taken on the bill.

The House then went finto Committee of the Whole and specches were made on various subjects.

BLOCKADE OF VERA CRUZ BY THE STRAMER GUER-

BERO, ETC. NEW ORLKANS, May 25, 1858. The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, arrived here to day, with dates of the 21st inst. Admiral Zorman, of

the Mexican navy, came passenger in her.

We learn from the Tennessee's advices that communication between the interior and Vera Cruz had been opened again. The city had been blockaded for three days by the government steamer Guerrero, but in conse-quence of her fuel giving out she was obliged to leave to

derably dampened, and the confidence of the count alints proportionately revived, and they were anic an easy victory. There is nothing said in the advices of the wher of Juares and his Cabinet.

Sr. LOUIS, May 26, 1886. Sr. Loum, May 26, 1886.

The Republican learns that Capt. Montgomery's band of robbers in Kansas have in contemplation the robbery of the Indian Agent, Timony, who is about distributing namulties to the amount of forty thousand dollars among the Sac and Fox Indians. The robbers are now concentrating on Orange river, about six miles from the San and Per sgency. Mr. Timony has asked a military escort from General Harney, to conduct him from Kans agency, and protect the parties during the distribution of the money. The officers of the steamer Polar Star reports that a strong force surprised Montgomery's band near Fort Scott and killed eleven of them; but this needs confir-

News from Santa Fe.

Sr. Louis, May 25, 1866. Santa Fe papers of May I are received. On the 17th of April a party of Mexicans, from the Meetila Valley, at-tacked the camp of the Apsche Indians, near Fort ering indiscriminately men, women and children. Lieut. Howard, of Fort Thorn, sub captured the Mexicane, and held them pr

and snow occurred near Turkey Creek, flooding the prairie to the depth of one or two feets. In consequence of it the animals of the trains stampeded, involving heavy losses to the traders.

James M. Hunt, whose death was reported yesterday,

The American Tract Society. Borrow, May 25, 1888.
The American Tract Society held a forenoon and after

noon session to day, mainly occupied in warm and excit-ing debate on the acceptance of the resolutions presented yesterday by Mr. Hubbard. A large number of members engaged in the discussion, the speakers being limited to ten minutes. The resolutions were finally adopted by about one hundred majority, with the exception of the principal one-secoding from the New York Society-which was referred to the Executive Committee of Seven. The old board of officers was re-elected, with one exception Mr. Alvord succeeding Mr. Bliss as Secretary. The most

Boston Weekly Bank Statement

The following are the footings of our bank sta or the past week, compared with those of the week pre-

The Nashville at Charleston

CHARLESTON, May 24, 1866 The steamship Nashville, Capt. L. M. Murray, from Ne York, arrived here this afternoon at thre o'clock.

Burrato, May 25, 1888.
The steam saw mill on York street, known as the Box oll Mills, owned in New York, and occupied by E. & B Holmes, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss on the

mill and machinery \$8,000; no insurance. A fire mother part of the city at the same time destroyed property to the amount of \$3,000. These fires are pro-The Case of Henry D. Stone.

Woncester, Mass., May 25, 1858.
The jury in the case of Henry D. Stope, who was ar-

hear the reports which were read upon the occasion,